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Telephone Calls. Business Office......238 | Editorial Rooms.....242

THE Eastern press, tired of assuming to know all about the Cabinet when it actually knows nothing, has taken to calling General Harrison names. The latest charge is that

A GOOD many exchanges are saying that editorials in the Indianapolis Journal are "inspired." This is very gratifying. The Journal's editors have plugged along for a good many years writing articles which seemed at times not to be appreciated at their true worth, but this tardy recognition of their merit is none the less pleasing.

MR. SULLIVAN, of Boston, has no idea of lowering the standard of the pugilistic profession by the recognition of negro equality. In announcing that he will not fight with a colored man, nor with anybody who does, he takes high ground in favor of the superiority of the white race. We infer that Mr. Sullivan is a Democrat of the time-honored vari-

EVERY city in Indiana and most of the county towns are interested in a repeal the law limiting the saloon tax to \$100 a year. The law is a relic of legislative barbarism, It operates to protect and encourage saloons, with all their attendant evils, and to deprive cities and towns, where they exist, of muchneeded revenue. The limitation should be fixed at not less than \$500.

THE New York Post, which is nothing if not malicious, persistently refers to Indiana as Colonel Dudley's home, and ascribes to him a variety of improper motives in remaining away from the State since election. Col. Dudley and his family have not lived in Indiana for the past seven or eight years, as the Post knows perfectly well. By the way, this partisan sheet is carrying on the war against the gentleman in question just as if the prosecution at this end of the line had not fallen flat. Editor Godkin ought to read the news-

THE Washington correspondent of th Louisville Courier-Journal imparts the following information as to the difficulty of getting a party quorum in the House:

"It is a fact that during the Fiftieth Congress, with 168 Democrats, and two independents voting with them, there has never for | they did by refusing to re-elect him. one moment been a quorum of that party in the House, not even on the first day of meeting, when the organization was formed. When the vote on the Carlisle-Thobe contest was to be taken, the Deputy Sergeant-atarms tried for four days, with all his authority and power, to get a quorum of Democrats present. He sent out 150 dispatches, and did everything he could do to impress them with the importance of the occasion, but he failed utterly, and it was only through Republican votes that a quorum was had."

As the correspondent is Speaker Carlisle's private secretary, he was, of course, in the secrets of the Thorbe contest. This little side revelation shows how vigorously the party whip was wielded for Carlisle.

THE Sentinel thinks the present City Council is not fit to be trusted with the collection or disbursement of taxes. The present Council contains some men who were honored citizens of Indianapolis long before any person now connected with the Sentinel became a resident here. Mr. Thalman, chairman of the committee on finance, is one of these, and there is not a more careful or conservative business man in Indianapolis. The Sentinel's insinuations against the Council are on a par with its insinuation that the Journal advoeates an increased city revenue in order that It may corruptly or improperly profit by it. Of course the Sentinel does not em brace Democratic members of the Council in these insinuations. No doubt when Sim Coy, who still draws his salary as a member, returns from the northern penitentiary and resumes his seat as the representative of a Democratic ward, and when a few more Democrats of his stripe are elected, the Sentinel will think the Council a highly respectable body, and eminently safe to be trusted with the handling of

SENATOR GORMAN, of Maryland, who never was in sympathy with his party's free-trade policy, was of the opinion, nevertheless, immediately after election, that the tariff issue did not cause Cleveland's defeat. Since then he has had an access of information and is quoted as saying recently that the effect of the issue was very great. "I can see it all over," said he, "and it is very plain in Virginia, West Virginia and Maryland where spirit of the Constitution; that the idea of the Republican gains are proportionately the framers and founders of the government has greatest. In my State a great many Democrats voted the Republican ticket because | veloping an they believed in protection. I know of one strict where 1,000 Democratic votes went to rrison on that issue. Our Legislature, five | we are told, almost in so many words, that

or six years ago, exempted from taxation all manufacturers whose capital was less than \$10,000 and the result was that a great many small factories were started. Their owners and employes voted solidly for protection. In a county near Baltimore there are a great many of these small manufactories and the Republican gains in that county were immense. The Democrats in Maryland all turned out and voted at least 5,300 more than at previous elections. But the protection idea changed many Democratic votes." That a good many other Democrats hold like views, although they may not express them so freely, is evident from the dissatisfaction with which the recent utterances of Cleveland, Fairchild and Carlisle have been received. The shrewdest party workers see nothing but defeat ahead under a continuation of the free-trade policy.

TRUSTWORTHY CABINET INFORMATION. There has been a great deal of speculation in regard to General Harrison's Cabinet, most of it wild and wide of the mark. As there seems to be an unusual degree of interest on the subject, the Journal will relieve public curiosity by stating that General Harrison's Cabinet will consist of the following:

Secretary of State-Agentleman of national reputation and large experience in public affairs, who will be entirely free from snobbery and will not attempt to compensate for his subserviency to strong powers by his truculence and bravado toward weak ones.

Secretary of the Treasury-A practical statesman and financier, who will not violate the law to nurse the surplus, doctor the monthly debt statements to make the reduction appear large, nor carry an enormous government deposit in favored national banks without interest.

Secretary of War-A man of military knowledge, who will not permit any of his subordinates to issue orders restoring captured rebel flags, or discharge women and children.

Secretary of the Navy-A real man, and not one principally known for following the chase at paper fox hunts. and as an aspiring society

Secretary of the Interior-A well-known Republican who will not order the department flag at half-mast when a distinguished confederate dies, and who does not engage in private land speculations.

Postmaster-general-A prominent Republican, who will begin to reform the postal service within an hour after he has taken the oath of office, and who will use his utmost energy to restore it to its former efficiency. He will also assist in the removal of some postmasters.

Attorney-general-A lawyer of national reputation, who will not own any Pan-electric telephone stock.

We can assure our readers that this is the only trustworthy information on the subject obtainable at the hour of writing. We should not like to say that it comes direct from the President-elect, but we do not believe he will repudiate it.

A PRESIDENTIAL SCOLD.

Mr. Cleveland's letter to the Boston Freetrade League is an insult to the American people. They ought to thank God every night that each sunset shortens his expiring term by one day. The presidential office has never before been so prostituted to the dissemination of personal whims, and so dwarfed to the dimensions of a narrow ego tism as it has been and is by the present incumbent. A tyro in statesmanship and a novice in national affairs, ignorant of political history and political economy, unacquainted with the resources of the country or the temper of the people, mistaking himself for the Nation, his vagaries for principles and his prejudices for convictions, he is the very type and model of what a President ought not to be. The people never gave better proof of their common sense and capacity for self-government than It was not to be expected that "a man destiny," inflated with the chimera of his own personality and divine right to rule, should ever forgive the people for thus rejecting his proffered services for a second term, but he might at least cease to use the office for the purpose of insulting them.

The letter to the Massachusetts Free-trade League is in the spirit of the President's late message, though, if possible, in worse temper. He scolds like a fish-wife, and hardly keeps within the limits of linguistic decency. The burden of it is abuse of the people for repudiating his free-trade notions. Those who agree with him are referred to as "patriotic and unselfish," while th 5,436,627 American citizens who voted against him are implied to be the reverse. He congratulates himself and the free-traders on not being actuated "by any sordid motives," and assigns this as a rea son why they can boldly "attack the strongholds of selfishness and greed." "The strongholds of selfiehness and greed" are the twenty States that voted for General Harrison, and the strongholds of true patriotism are the eighteen States that voted for Grover Cleve land. No paraphrase can do justice to the following passage:

"Our institutions were constructed in surity of purpose and love for humanity. Their operation is adjusted to the touch of national virtue and patriotism, and their results, under such guidance, must be the prosperity and happiness of our people; and so long as the advocates of tariff reform appreciate the sentiments in which our institutions had their origin; so long as they apprehend the forces which alone can guide their operation; so long as they, in a spirit of true patriotism, are consecrated to the service of their country, temporary defeat brings no discouragement. It but proves the stubbornness of the forces of combined selfishness and discloses how far the people have been led astray, and how great is the necessity of redoubled efforts in their behalf. To lose faith in the intelligence of the people is a surrender and an abandonment of the struggle. To arouse their intelligence, and free it from darkness and delusion, gives assurance of speedy and complete victory."

The idea sought to be conveyed in this muddy mass of verbiage, is, that we have departed very far from the original purpose and been lost sight of, and that the people are dealarming incapacity for This was the

national virtue and patriotism are extinct: that the government has been diverted and prostituted from its original purpose; that the people have been led astray by selfish leaders and interests, and that their intelligence is encompassed by "darkness and delusion." All this because the country repudiated Grover Cleveland's free-trade whims. He is awful sorry to see the people thus rushing headlong to destruction, and he would saye them from themselves if he could by "redoubled efforts in their behalf." What a pity his time is so short. Perhaps he could be induced to act as assistant savior on the retired list.

Nothing in the entire range of Cleveland's ignorance is more remarkable than his assumption that the Constitution was framed and the early administration of the government conducted in the interest of free trade. He is forever prating about "the sentiments in which our institutions had their origin," about our departure from the "purity of purpose" which characterized the fathers, and that sort of thing. The people whose ignorance he la ments are not yet so besotted but they can read, and history tells them that Mr. Cleveland's assumption in this regard is utterly untrue. One of the main objects of the framers of the Constitution, and one of the strongest arguments in favor of its adoption, was to se cure a policy of national protection and development. The fathers all favored a protective tariff. One of the first acts of the First Congress was "an act for laying a duty on goods, wares and merchandise imported into the United States." All the early history of the government was identified with the protection of American industry. The departure from the spirit of the Constitution began when the Southern wing of the Democratic party began to agitate and advocate free trade, and it continued to depart till it brought on the war. The Republican party, by re-establishing the protective-tariff policy on a firm basis, has restored the Constitution to its original intent and purpose. These are facts known to most people, but evidently not to Mr. Cleveland. When he goes out of office, if he has time, he should read the history of the United States.

THE MAIL SERVICE.

It is hardly worth while to talk about the

establishment of a parcels-post system in this country, as some Congressmen seem disposed to do, until the present postal service is re stored to a fair degree of efficiency. That it is now in a shameful condition is a matter patent to every person who makes use of the mails. Important letters are submitted to its care with misgivings and a feeling that chance rather than a vigilant system will preside over their transmission. With ordinary correspondence there is, of course, the same feeling of insecurity, and the uncertainty is only a degree less annoying and the delays a trifle less troublesome in one case than the other. As for the newspaper mail, packages of merchandise and what is known as third and fourth-class matter, irregularity is the may reach their destinarule; they tion within a reasonable time, or they may not, the probabilities being that they will not. During the late campaign such charges were said by administrative organs to be purely political, and their truth was denied. There is no doubt that Republicans had more to complain of than others during that period, their mail being tampered with and delayed to an outrageous extent; but since the election the grumbling has not been confined to the papers of one party. From all parts of the country, and from non-partisan as well as Democratic sources, come complaints of defective service. Since Postmastergeneral Dickinson recovered from the shock of learning that the "doubtful" State of Michigan had given a majority of more than 20,000 for Harrison, he has had time to devote to the duties of his office, but apparently the efficiency of the service is a matter in which he feels no concern. He has induced the President to place the railway mail department under civil-service rules, but this is obviously for the purpose of retaining Democratic employes in position, and not for the benefit of the public. Civil-service re form that means something, and that the country needs, is the entire reconstruction of the Postoffice Department, from the superintendents, "chief head clerks," and other man aging officials down to the fourth-class post masters. Doubtiess some of them are capable and worthy, but they are part of a system that has become miserably unsatisfactory and corrupt under the present management, and unless they can show unquestionable proofs of their efficiency and merit they must share the odium with the rest. The first reforms instituted by the coming administration

should be in the Postoffice Department. WITH the advent of better streets, the question of keeping them clean is a subject that will necessarily engage the attention of the city au thorities. Indianapolis has the dirtiest and dustiest streets of any city in the United States, and for this the citizens are in a large measure directly responsible. The gutters are the receptacles of all kinds of filth, and the advertising dodger has failed to fill its mission unless the sidewalks are strewn with them from building to curbstone Brooklyn, N. Y., suffered from this nuisance until it passed this ordinance:

"No person shall place, or cause to be placed any dirt, sand or rubbish of any kind in the gutter of any street, lane or avenue of the city of Brooklyn, under the penalty of \$50, to be paid by each and every person causing, or allowing the same to be done, and a penalty of \$25 to be paid by the person or persons owning the premises from which such sand or dirt is taken.

THE New York critics are not treating Mrs. James Brown Potter this season with the ten der consideration that greeted her first appear ance on the dramatic stage. Then her shortcomings were glossed over, and whatever promise could be gleaned from her acting was made the most of. She was written of as an am bitious amateur and a lady of high social standing, rather than as a professional actress, but now there is no hesitancy in expressing opinions; but the opinions are far from flattering. The critic of the Evening Post says, in what Mrs. Potter doubtless regards as a brutal way, that "as a matter of fact, she has improved very little, if any, since her earlier efforts in this city, and must still be accounted an amateur of a very raw quality. The most salient and most depressing feature of her performance, indeed, is the utter lack in it of anything like acquired skill. The one professional attribute about her is her self-confidence, which in an untatored beginner is by no means a cheering sign. Her movements are ungraceful, uncer-

tain and unintelligent-that is to say, devoid of intelligent purpose; her elecution is slovenly to a degree, her gestures are wooden, spasmodie and insignificant, and her facial expression bears the faintest relationship to the spoken text. There is no fervor in her love, no fire in her indignation, no pathos in her grief, no majesty in her pride-she goes through her part, in a word, like a child that has learned its lesson, with the halting and deadly precision of a string-inspired marionette." It is admitted, however, by all that her wardrobe is magnificent, and certainly the description of the costumes she is to wear as "Cleopatra" bears out this statement. If she can't act, she can dress, and people who like that sort of thing and are not particular about artistic talent, will probably get their two dollars' worth by merely looking at her clothes.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

MANY strangers from a distance daily pay visits to the tomb of Henry Ward Beecher, in Greenwood, Long Island.

ROBERT BONNER, a New York correspondent says, takes special pride in the fact that he never gave or indorsed a note, and never borrowed

MR. BRIGHT is often visited in his sick-room by two pet Scotch terriers. "You see that dog?" he said one day to a friend, pointing to one of them; "he's as old as I am-he's quite blind." JOHN POORMAN, at Lims, O., angry at stalled

oxen, made a knot in his whip lash, said he would knock their eyes out, flourished his whip, which wrapped itself around his head and knocked one of his own syes out. CLUSERET, the Communist cut-throat whom the electors of the Var have chosen to disgrace

is sixty-five years old; tall and well built, in spite of his notorious gluttony and drunken-MRS. KATE RICHMOND, who is at the head of the Wisconsin Lead and Zine Company, is one of the most successful mining operators in the country. The company has a paid-up capital

them in the French House of Representatives,

of \$500,000, and its entire busin ess is personally supervised by Mrs. Richmond. DR. GIRAUD, a French physician, who regularly used hashish as a stimulant for five years. speaks enthusiastically of its usefulness. Hashish has acquired the bad name which attaches

taking an over-dose of the drug. C. M. RAYMOND has introduced roller-skating into Australia, and the giddy pastime is just as popular a craze there as it was in this country four or five years ago. He also tried to inaugurate it in Japan, but the Mikado issued a ukase positively prohibiting the opening of a

THE Belgian courts have decided against the request of Mile. Popelin to be admitted to practice at the bar. They take the ground that woman has other social duties to perform, and that the laws and customs of the country do not permit her to enjoy the privileges of a bar-

THE English government pays \$20,000 a year for dining the officers of the Queen's Guard, on duty at St. James's Palace. The only two guards which receive a mess allowance from the government are the guard at St. James's Palace and the Castle Guard, Dublin, the latter receiving £4,000 per annum from the British tax-

"THOMAS TUSSER," musician, schoolmaster servingman, husbandman, glazier, poet, more skillful in all than thriving in any vocation, born 1515, who died in London 1580, was the author of the lines:

At Christmas play and make good cheer, For Christmas comes but once a year.

THE late Laurence Peel was the youngest and last surviving brother of Sir Robert Peel. He was married to a daughter of the fourth Duke of Richmond, and inherited a fortune worth \$40,000 a year. He was in Parliament only three years, and spent most of his life in easy, social and benevolent leisure, chiefly at

DURING Mr. Irving's recent visit to Birmingham, Miss Terry and Miss Marion Terry occupied a box one evening when they were not in the cast. But between the acts such an array of opera-glasses was leveled at them that they were forced to beat a retreat. They spent the rest of the time between the acts sitting on the stairs outside the box, eating candy, and heaping gentle objurgations upon the bad manners of the town.

MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON has gone back to Pittston, Pa., to spend the winter with her aged mother and only sister. She has improved in health, but is still under the doctor's care. She has been urged to go to England and try ber fortune as an actress on the London stage, where it is believed her Anne Boleyn would be a success. She has lost the larger part of her bard-earned fortune, and as soon as she is well again she will take up some money-making pur-

JAY GOULD has his whims, just like a poor man. In going upstairs he always puts his left foot on the step first, even if he has to ge out of step to do it. If by accident or through thoughtlessness he happens to start with the right foot he is certain to remark it before reaching the top of the steps, and if bedoes will return and start over again. Another reported peculiarity of Mr. Gould is his antipathy to fairhaired men. There is not a single blonde cler in his immediate employ, and it is said that he dislikes to do business with men who have fair bair.

ACCORDING to Dr. Lucy M. Hall, the average farm-house isn't the healthful place that it i supposed to be by the people who pour out of the crowded cities in summer. She has examine d more than 150 country houses, East and West, and has found that disease and death lurked within many a vine-clad and mosscovered cottage because simple hygienic laws were violated. Some of the evils Dr. Hall discovered were improper drainage, uncemented cellars, failure to ventilate eleeping apartments, exclusion of light, too much shade about the house and the improper disposal of kitchen ref-

CANON FLEMING, the popular preacher, is remarkable man, and he has a remarkable son. This young man decided not long ago that he wished to go into the army. He was too old to secure a commission in the ordinary way, so he enlisted as a private in the carbineers. His ability and good conduct soon attracted the attention of his commanding officer, who did all he could for him, and in an incredibly short time Mr. Fleming got a commission. No sooner an officer than another piece of luck befel him. He met an exceedingly charming young lady, succeeded in winning her affections, and was married to her. This young lady was Miss Norman, daughter of Sir Henry Norman, who has just been appointed Governor of Queensland.

A REPORTER of the New York San has a win dow that commands a view of a sewing-room over a gentleman's furnishing store. Every morning when the reporter gets up he sees slender gir! sewing by the work-room window. Often when he comes home at night she is still there and still sewing. She is making eyelets in shirt fronts. It is nice and delicate work, though she does it with the persistency of a machine. She takes thirty stitches every minute. That is 1,800 every hour or 18,000 every day. In a week she takes 108,000 stitches. Her hand moves a yard for every stitch. In a week she measures off precisely six miles and a quarter of space with that hand. The pay for this prodigious amount of labor is \$1 a day, and she is considered a high-priced, skilled work-

Kossuth relates in his "Memoirs of Exile" that the Duchess of Sutherland, whose death was recently recorded, was at one time very enthusiastic about the Hungarian cause, and did a great deal for many of the Magyar refuges in London after 1849. She even took lessons in the Hungarian language, and succeeded within a short time in speaking that idiom remarkably well. Once in 1859 (while still Marchioness of Stafford) she was at a ball given by Napoleon III, at Compiegne, and there she met a Hungarian noblewoman, Countess H--, whom she addressed in the Magyar tongue. But the Countess replied that she was educated in Vienns, and could not speak her own native language. To which the Marchioness of Stafford rejoined, "I was educated London, and yet I speak the language of your brave nation," and

"I DRANK," says P. T. Barnum, "more or less intoxicating liquors from 1837 till 1847. The last four of these years I was in England, and there the habit and my appetite for liquor grew so strong from month to month that I discovered that if continued it would certainly work my ruin. With a tremendous effort, and a most de-termined resolution, I broke the habit square

off, and resolved never to practice it again. have religiously kept that resolution for more than forty years. Had I not done so, I should have been in my grave a quarter of a century ago, for my health had already begun to be affected by alcohol. I was so delighted with my own escape, that I traveled thousands of miles at my own expense and gave hundreds of free temperance lectures in every State between Maine and Wisconsin, besides Missouri, Ken-tucky, Louistana and California. I have gladly expended thousands of dollars for temperance. I have built numerous houses for moderate drinking workingmen on condition that they would become teetotalers, and they subsequently paid for the houses with the money and extra strength gained thereby." With this record and these principles, Mr. Barnum is naturally a stanch Republican, and an earnest opponent of the "third-party prohibition" movement.
"A vote for a Prohibitionist," he said, just before the late presidential election, "is a vote to give countenance and strength to the rum

WHAT THEY WOULD DO. If "Yoolioos Kysar," dead and turned to clay, To stop a hole and keep the wind away, Could hear barbarian German speak his name, His chalky tears would fall as with clenched hands he

"Ah, is this fame?"

If in his study there in Limbo-land, Could "Wirgil's" shade uplift its powerful hand, As with thick tongues they give his name a "We," He'd quickly strike off those who would not use their Latin with a "Ve."

-Boston Transcript.

COMMENT AND OPINION.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND tells the Tariff Reform Club of Massachusetts that the tariff is a tax, and reproaches an ungrateful republic more in sorrow than in anger. It is evident that on the tariff the Democratic President is a Bourbon, learning nothing and forgetting nothing. -New York Press.

THE effect of this planting of factories contiguous to the farms cannot be otherwise than beneficial to the character and distribution of the population in this country. By diversifying industries, opening new avenues to enterprise and building up home markets all classes are benefited .- Chicago Inter Ocean.

IT will be a long time before the ratio between actual population and the number of people who can be well supported here comfortably has been so far equalized as to require any prohibition of immigration of this sort. The beggars, paupers and criminals should be kept out by honest official action. - New York Graphic.

THE beneficial effects of the Nicaragua canal on the political and commercial interests of the United States cannot easily be exaggerated. It is a stupendous undertaking, not so much in its money cost as in its influences on our trade at our relations with the countries of this continent. It is destined to fill a large place in the attention of the American people, and its merits deserve a very careful study. -Boston Jour-

ANY organization which tends to cause or to keep alive war between employers and employed is certain to do harm to both. In the end the organization ceases to commend itself te the good sense of workers; they see that they have lost whatever they have spent in supporting it; and then, too often, they only turn to some other organization of the same sort, hoping that it may be more effective. - New York

THE right to limit the charges of common carriers is well established and must be firmly exercised if the great regulative law of compet tion, which is the life of trade and controls all other kinds of business, cannot be made to apply to railroad transportation. The question for railroad officials is: Which do they preferto give the public the benefits of competition or submit to schedules of maximum rates!-Chicago Tribune.

Ir would be difficult indeed to establish the most liberal form of republican government without copying something originated by royalty. The downfall of the Cleveland administration and the election of Harrison and Morton was certainly an occasion for national rejoicing, and it is fitting that the President-elect should be inducted into office with joyous ceremonies. Therefore, we say on with the inauguration ball, let music and laughter and the noise of many tripping feet fill the capital.-Cleveland

THE intelligence, the patriotism and the moral worth of the country are represented by the Republican party. It is the party of education and of true reform. It is the party of progress. Every reform under the government, from the emancipation of the slaves, which was the first grand triumph of labor reform, to the establish ment of the protective system in our tariff, which is true tariff-reform, has been the work of the Republican party. So it has been in the past; so it will be in the future.—Chicago

THE country has not responded formally to the Butterworth resolution in regard to the annexation of Canada or the establishment of commercial union with it. The expressions of the Canadian press are against it, and the Canadian people, who speak of it at all, profess to be angry about it. The American papers are largely indifferent. It looks as though Canada was not ready to annex, nor the United States ready to have it. As to commercial union, would it not merely make of Canada a gateway of European smuggling into the United States -lowa State Register.

Why should the Democracy, with its long free list and sweeping tariff reductions, wish to keep out the foreign laborers! If the products of the foreign workmen are to be permitted to come into free competition with American goods, why keep out the laborers themselves! Would it not be better, more profitable, to this country to admit the alien laborers and let them do their work and spend their wages here? The attempt to prevent the importation of foreign labor under contract is right, but we don't see how the Democratic party can consistently support it.-Kansas City Journal.

If the cost of the Nicaragua canal were applied to finishing the Panama canal, the Nicaragua capitalists would be reasonably sure of half the earnings of one canal, while, it both canals were built, the Nicaraugua people would receive dividends on a divided traffic. The cost of maintaining the Nicaragua canal, with its numerous locks, would, also, be a constant drain, while the Panama canal would require much less attention and outlay. Let Congress grant a charter to the Nicaraugua Company. It would be good diplomacy, whatever the outcome. -Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

WHAT a proposition it is-the very essence of partisan gali! To catalogue Dakota, Washington and Montana, rich and rapidly growing in wealth, and populated by an intelligent and enterprising people, with Utah, cursed with vile polygamy, and New Mexico, inhabited by a mongrel population that does not speak our language or teach it in its few schools-for this is what the Illinois statesman proposes, though he would bring Utab in under a separate bill. Mr. Springer may live to see Utah admitted to the sisterhood of States, but it will only be after it has purged itself of its putridity and fitted itself for association with decency. -Omaha Republican.

THE CLEVELAND POLICY.

Democratic Journal Points Out the Re sults So Far Achieved.

The Forty-eighth Congress organized with a Democratic majority of 78 over the Republicans in the House. The tidal wave had swept the Republicans out of power. The Hon. John G. Carlisle was Speaker, and the Hon. William R. Morrison was chairman of the committee on wave and meaus.

The first Morrison bill, known as the horizontal reduction bill, was introduced from the committee on ways and means. The caucus and every other appliance of party pressure were employed to put it through. It was debated long and stoutly. On May 6, 1884, the first Morrison bill was rejected by a majority of only

That fall the tariff question went to the country. The Forty-ninth Congress was elected and in the House there was still a Democratic majority, but reduced from seventy-eight to forty-three, a loss of 45 per cent. Mr. Carlisle was Speaker again, and again Mr. Morrison was chairman of ways and means.

The second Morrison bill was introduced from the com mittee on ways and means, and an attempt was made to force it through the House. On June 17, 1886, the House refused to consider the second Morrison bill by a vote of 157 to 140. The tari.? question again went to the country that same fall. The Fiftieth Congress was elected, and the Democratic majority in the House went down from forty-three to seventeen, a loss this time of 60 per cent. Among the tariff smas bers left at home was Mr. Morrison himself. Mr. Carlisle was still the Speaker, and Mr. Roger Q. Mills, of Texas, became the chairman of the committee on ways and

The first, and up to date the only, Mills bill was introduced from the committee on ways and means. Not only were extraordinary means within the control of the tariff smashers in command employed to force and buy a way through the House for this measure, but the whole political power of the executive was also turned in the same direction. The Southern theorists had convinced the White House that a theory was a condition. The Mills bill passed the House on July 21, 1888, by a majority of thir-

teen votes. A third time the tariff question went to the country. Within eixteen weeks after the event just recorded, the country elected the Figur Grat

Congress, and the Democratic majority in the House wholly disappeared—a loss of 100 per

Does the President, does any same and loyal Democrat think that it is for the political advantage of the Democratic party that Mr. Cleveland or the remaining architects of Democratic disaster and repulse should still assert their leadership in the task of tariff revision?

GEN. HARRISON'S VERSATILITY.

Laid by Ingenious Correspondents. Brooklyn Eagle (Ind.)

The correspondents in Indianapolis who deem it their duty to telegraph one column a day t the New York newspapers, notwithstanding their great ingenuity, are having a hard time of it. They have described the Harrison home, have scanned the ornaments on the mantel, have supplied every detail of ancestry, and even speculated on how many drinks a day the President-elect is likely to take. But they have been unable to induce the great man to commit himself in any important respect, and their gossip regarding the probable composition of the Cabinet has been extremely vague. One day we have been informed that Mr. Blaine would positively be chosen for the Department of State, the next that he would not The friends of the Maine statesman bave been in a perpetual flutter, and they are no wiser now than they were three weeks ago. I the truth were told it would probably be found that the contradictory reports have reflected only the personal desires of Mr. Harrison's callers, and that in all likelihood the President elect has said not a single word which could be construed as either friendly or inimical to the interests of Mr. Blaine. To be polite under checumstances well calculated to provoke ill temper; to be called upon every hour of the days to say something which means nothing, and yet give no offense-in short, to parry every thrus & and steer clear of every trap, requires more than common skill. In this respect Mr. Harrison has not been found wanting. He has shown himself to be eminently a versatile mancapable of talking on almost any subject, and adroit, too, in turning conversation when it approached delicate or dangerous

ground. How far he has succeeded is shown by the fact that not one word regarding his intertions has been sent over the wires which was not necessarily speculative, and sometimes wildly speculative at that. It is clear that the correspondents are becoming weary. They have done remarkably well, made the most of whatever material was at their disposal, and are, doubtless, heartily glad that their task is slowly approaching an end. Of the motives which, in our opinion, should govern General Harrison in making his appointments we have already spoken at length, and it is unnecessary now to go over the ground again. All that need be said is that the President-elect does not appear to be asking much advice. He is perfectly capable of framing his own course, and he no doubt believes, so far at least as Cabinet places are concerned, that the office should seek the man and not the man the office. It would be a decided relief to the country if the incoming President were given a rest for a few days. He certainly must need it.

That Terrible Tax.

Extract from Address by A. S. Hallidie, of San Fran-

During the year 1887 the amount collected for duties under the present law was \$212,032,423 being about 47 per cent. of the total value of the dutiable goods imported into the United States. The population of the country is to-day above 65,000,000. Hence, the amount of tax paid, if it were paid by our own people, instead of the foreign manufacturer, would be \$3.26 per head per annum, or 61 cents per week. Now, supposing that you had to pay all of this-which you do not-would you object, if by so doing you can earn in wages one-half more in the United States that you can in England-twice as much as you can in France, or thrice as much as in Germany or Italy? Surely not.

But the fact is that of the \$212,000,000 paid for duties on the foreign goods about \$140,000,000 are paid on luxuries that you don't use, or don't want, or can get along without-leaving \$72,000,000 to be paid for necessities. Now, of those who pay these \$72,900,000, those who earn their living by the sweat of their brow-that is, engaged in agricultural, medianical or mining industries-are about 23 per cent. of the whole population over ten years of age, and consequently pay 23 per cent. of \$72,000.000, or \$16,560,000, which will be \$1.24 per annum to each of you, or 2.4 cents per week. Now, I say to the most ardent free-trader, is this 2.4 cents per week going to make up your wages, for what you receive over and above what you would receive, supposing you were in Europel or, within the range of possibilities, in China -as competition would put you on the same plane with your competitor.

Democratic Cheek.

Philadelphia Press. With such direct proof of intended bribery on their own part [the Whitaker and Ewing letters the Democratic charge of Republican corruption rises to the height of colossal insolence. They trust in this matter, however, as in many other unfounded charges, that the Republicans will refuse to dignify it by a denial, and that then the public will receive it as the truth. The purpose is to make it appear that Indiana is a sure Democratic State, unless carried by bribery, but the facts are against this claim. In 1886 the Republican plurality on the State ticket was 3,324, and on the legislative vote, which represented directly the strength of General Harrison's candidacy for re-election to the Senate, the Republican plurality was 9,580. There were no charges of bribery made that year. The Republican plurally last month on Congressmen in Indiana was 4.571, as against 2,348 on presidential electors, showing that the Democrats concentrated all their malice and corruption in the attempt to carry the State against General Harrison. It is probable that had it not been for Democratic bribery and false counting the Republican plurality in the State would have been four times as large as the figures

Whose Authority? Washington Special in Pittsburg Chronicle.

It can be said with authority that Senator Spooner, who has just visited Mr. Harrison at Indianapolis, has been offered the position of Attorney-general under the new administration. and that he has the offer under consideration. He does not want to go into the Cabinet, and has suggested to General Harrison that some sterling Republican from the South should have the place, but so far the search for the sterling Republican has been in vain. Mr. Harrison and Senator Spooner are both searching for him still, but it begins to look now as though Spooner would have to take the place.

Make Haste Slowly. New York Graphic. There is no necessity for haste in bringing new States into the Union. The Territories like the Dakotas, Washington and Montans, which are best qualified for statehood, are willing to wait until the government is Republican in all its branches, when they are sure to receive the power of admission that has been brutally refused for four years. As for New Mexico, with its balf Mexican Spanish population, and Utah, with its Mormon domination, they can stay out a while longer till they have better

A Good Idea.

ciaims for recognition.

Pittsburg Chronicie. The wool-growers of Texas have held a meetng and requested Messrs. Randall and McKinley to represent their interest when a revision of the tarifi comes up in the House. Would it not be a good idea for the wool-growers to secure the election of men from their own State to properly represent them in Congress? It would certainly simplify matters.

Give Him a Rest.

Give Harrison a rest. If the spoilsmen won't give it to him let him take it, and nobody will complain whose approval is of value. The elder soldier, Sepator and President Harrison died in one month from the greed of spoilsmen; let the younger soldier, Senator and President

Harrison rest and live. Wealth That Never Came.

Kansas City Journal. Indiana ought to be the richest State in the Union, and more than half the total number of Hoosiers should be able to live without work for some years, if all the money which the Democratic papers claim was poured into Indiana during the campaign actually went there.

A Good Rule in a New Role. Atlanta Constitution.

It is announced in the newspapers that Gen. Harrison's private secretary will be glad to answer all communications addressed to the President-elect. They should be short and written on one side of the paper only.

The Unhappy South.

Augusta (Ga.) Uhronicie. Now, with the old trust making jute bagging and the cotton-seed oil trust weaving pine straw, where are wel The devil and the deep sea will explain the situation next fall, perhaps.

Give Them Time.

Pittsburg Chronicle. The Cabinet-makers ought to write General . Harrison's inaugural address, toe.